# Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.


## SUPREME COURT.

The following are the principal causes determined by the Supreme Court, at its last session, with the points of law which they involved, appended; for which we are indebted to the Raleigh Register.

*Jesse Person* v. *The State Bank*, from Wake. Judgment affirmed.

[Twenty warrants were brought by the Plaintiff on bank notes, in the whole amounting to $104. Judgments were obtained, and appeals taken by the defendants. In the County Court, the cases were ordered to be consolidated into one, and from this order of consolidation, the Plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court, where the order was affirmed. *Held*, that the Court had the power to make the order, and the power being possessed, it was mere matter of discretion whether it should be executed in this case, and upon what terms.]

*Doe lessee of Barden*, v. *McKinnie and others*, from Wayne. Judgment affirmed.

[A levy on Chattels vests in the Sheriff a special property, and this it is that enables him to sell after the return day of the writ, and without a *vend. exp.* but a levy on Lands gives him neither property nor right of possession—he has only a naked authority to sell, and a sale transfers to the purchaser only the right of property to which the Sheriff cannot add an actual possession, without the consent of the tenant. Therefore, a sale made by the sheriff, of real estate, after the return of a fi. fa. and without a new writ, is a sale without authority, and passes nothing to the purchaser.

*It seems*, a levy on real estate, shewn only by an endorsement on the writ, and such endorsement made after the return day of the process, is not valid.]

*Governor to the use of Holcomb*, v. *Martin and others*, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

[The act of 1818, ch. 980, (N. R.) makes it the *official* duty of a constable, to collect claims put into his hands, with or without suit. Therefore, where a note was delivervd to a constable to collect, and he obtained judgment and received the money from the debtor, without execution. *Held* that this was a collection *virtute officii*, and the non-payment, by the constable, a breach of the condition of his bond, to pay over all sums of money "he should collect by virtue of his office."

The holder of a note (though not indorsed to him, who places it in the hands of a constable for collection, is entitled to demand payment from the constable. Therefore, if payment be refused, he is "the person injured," who may bring the action on the office bond, under the act of 1793, ch. 384, (N. Y.)

*Hamilton* v *Wrights* and *Parish*, from Granville. Judgment reversed, and new trial awarded.

[Action on a Justice's judgment. On the trial the judgment being proved, the Defendant offered the Justice as a witness to shew that the judgment was confessed before him at a place out of his county. The Court below rejected this evidence. But in this Court, *held*, that the evidence should have been received. In the case of *Bain* v. *Hunt* (3 Hawks 572) this Court ruled that *assumpsit* would not lie on a Justice's judgment, because the merits of such judgment are not examinal in an original suit, and in this respect, and in this only, likened it to a record. But that decision has no bearing on the present case. *There*, the existence of a judgment properly rendered was pre-supposed, and the question was as to its effect; *here*, the existence of a proper judgment is the question in issue—and until its existence is established, the enquiry as to its effect does not arise.

The proceedings of Justices are not records, and do not prove themselves. They are public writings, to be proved by parol evidence, and that evidence may been countered by other evidence of the same kind. The conclusive effect of these proceedings when established, is so far from being a reason for rejecting the proof offered here, that sound policy requires the clearest evidence to be adduced of the existence of that which, if it exist, is conclusive in its operation on the rights of the parties.]

*Devereux* v. *Cape Fear Bank*. In Equity, from Wake. Injunction dissolved, with costs.

*Benzien's Ex'rs.* v. *Lenoir* and *others*. In Equity, from Iredell:

*Griffin's Heirs* v. *Griffin's Ex'rs.* and *others*. In Equity, from Johnston.

[In the first of these cases, in the year 1814, (the case then being in the Court of Equity of Iredell) certain points were submitted to the Supreme Court, and a decree was made here, and entered in the Court below for the Plaintiffs. A petition for re-hearing was thereupon filed in the Court below, and a re-hearing having been ordered, the cause was transmitted to this Court for hearing.

In the second of these cases, a decree was directed by the Supreme Court and entered in the Court below, and the decree having been enrolled, a bill of review was exhibited, and a decree thereupon pronounced in the Court below, from which an appeal was taken to this Court.

Here it was objected, that the decrees complained of were decrees of this Court, or at least decrees directed by this Court to be made below, and that neither a petition to re-hear, nor a bill to review, could be entertained by the Court below: But *held*, by two Judges, that the decrees of the Court below, and as such, re-examinable by bill or petition below, whether they were pronounced by the Judge upon his own opinion, or upon conference with the other Judges. One Judge *contra*.

*Chairman of Washington County Court* v. *Harramond* and *others*. Judgment affirmed.

[A judgment against an administrator is evidence against his securities of a debt due from his intestate; but such judgment is not evidence as against such securities, that the administrator had assets to satisfy the judgment.

The inventory returned by an administrator is *prima facie* evidence of assets against his securities.

*Hunter* v. *Kirk*. Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered.

*Black* v. *Black*. In Equity, from Lincoln. Bill dismissed with costs.

*Selby, adver* v. *Dixon* and *others*. In Equity. The decree below dismissing the bill affirmed, with costs.

*Pugh* v. *Maer and others*, in Equity, from Franklin. Injunction dissolved and decree for Defendants.

[An injunction granted upon the payment of the money recovered at law into the office of the master, will not be dissolved merely because [illegible] than four months after the rendition of the judgment at law. The object of the act of 1800 forbidding injunctions after four months from the judgment, was to prevent delay and hazard to creditors, but this is effecually accomplished by the terms imposed. To dissolve the injunction, on this ground, therefore; would be to sacrifice the manifest spirit of the act to its literal construction.]

*Cannon* v. *Jones*, in Equity, from Wake. Bill dismissed.

[The Plaintiff was security for one G. The Defendant, the administrator of the creditor, obtained judments at law against the principal and security in a joint action. Upon which the plaintiff filed this bill to be relieved against the judgment, on the ground that he was discharged in Equity by the laches and forbearance of the creditor. The facts constituting this equitable ground were proved by the deposition of G. the principal debtor, and the sole question was, whether he was a competent, for though he must pay the money recovered either to Cannon, the Plaintiff, or to Jones, the Defendant; yet he is evidently interested to defeat Jones' claim, in which event, he would be liable to the costs of one suit only, whereas if Jones succeeds against Cannon, the latter may recover against G. the costs also of the suit brought by Jones. G. will derive a certain benefit, or receive a certain injury from the decision to be made, and consequently is directly interested in the event of the cause.]

*Paschal* v. *Williams*, from Warren. Judgment affirmed.

[In an action for an assault and battery, the only question being the amount of damages, the Judge instructed the jury that they were the sole judges of the question, and that by placing themselves in the situation of the Plaintiff and enquiring what compensation they should think adequate and would receive for such an injury, the justice of the case might be attained. A verdict was found for $1000. *Held*, that such instruction was no ground for a new trial.]

*Falls* and *others* v. *Torrance*, in Equity, from Iredell. Decree for Plaintiffs for negro Elora and her increase.

[A purchase by an administrator enures solely to the benefit of the next of kin, and the slave purchased remains in the hands of the administrator after the sale upon the same trust as before. One marrying an administratrix is trustee of the intestate's property in the same manner as his wife was, especially if he have notice that it was the property of the intestate. The claim of the next of kin to distribution is not affected by the statute of limitations, being the case of a trust to which the statue has no application. In such case time is not a *bar*, but a circumstance from which a presumption may arise that the demand has been settled by payment or otherwise. A great lapse of time affords a strong presumption, but such presumption may be repelled by facts explanatory of the delay.

And though the Court will not encourage claims brought forward after a great efflux of time, but will presume against them, yet where the delay is satisfactorily explained and the presumption of satisfaction sufficiently removed, the equity of the claimant remains unaffected and the Court will decree for him, notwithstanding the great lapse of time.

In regard to time, equity acts by analogy to statute law or to common law, and time has the same effect as at law in the analogous case. Where the statute applies, *time* is a positive bar, may be pleaded, or is the ground of demurrer, and the right can only be saved by the same exceptions as at law have that effect.

*It seems*, that equities of redemption and constructive trusts are cases in which equity acts by analogy to the statute, and time should be a bar in itself, according to the recent decisions in England. But when the rule as to time was adopted in this state, in such cases, equity was supposed to act in analogy to the common law. Hence, the time adopted was twenty years, and hence also, it was cosidered as only affording a presumption of fact, and not as a positive bar. Though this notion was incorrect, and poperly seven years is the period and should be a bar, in analogy to our statue of limitations, yet the notion has been so long adopted—is supported by such a trail of decisions, and so much property depends upon it, that it is now too late to disurb it.

In cases of direct or pure trusts, time has no influence. The estate of the trustee is that which supports the trust, and without which it could not exist, and his possession operates for the benefit of the *cestui que trust*. The trustee cannot by any act of his, make his estate and possession adverse to the *cestui que trust*. The trust owes its existence to agreement, and is acquired the consent of the parties to destroy it. Therefore, if the trustee be guilty of wrongful conduct, he does not cease thereby to be a trustee, and of the same kind of trust as before such conduct—but it is at the election of the *cestui que trust* to consider the trust at an end (if he please) and treat the trustee as a wrong doer.]

*State* v. *Joinner*, from Pitts, Judgment of the Superior Court reversed and new trial awarded.

[Indictment on the 2d section of the act of 1818, ch. 985, (N. R.) against a mother for concealing the death of a bastard child. Upon the constitution of this statute, *held* by a majority of the Court that the *corpus delicti* is the concealment of the death of a being upon whom the crime of murder could have been committed—hence if the child were *born* dead, no concealment of the body would be an offence within the statute. But concealment by the mother suppresses the means of ascertaining whether the child was born alive or not—and raises a presumption of guilt against her—therefore it is not incumbent on the prosecution to shew that the child was born alive, but the burthen of shewing the contrary lies upon the accused. But *held* by one Judge that the act does not by the word "death," men the *act of dying*, the transition from life to death; but concealing the *lifeless body* is a concealing "*the death*" within the statute.

Issue of the body is itself proof irresistible that life accompanied and actuated it up to the stage of maturity in which we beheld it, and whether that life existed or not at its birth is immaterial.]

*Barkler* v. *Colquhoun and others*. In Orange. Cause remanded to the Court below.

[In the Court below an order of publication as to J. C. an absent defendant—and afterwards an order setting the cause down for hearing and removing it to this Court. It did not appear from any thing in the transcript that the publication had been made or a *pro confesso* taken.

*Held*, that setting the cause for hearing was irregular. This Court can take cognizance of a cause removed only after it is set for hearing below. An irregular order setting the cause down for hearing is equivalent to no order—Therefore this Court cannot proceed.]

*State* v. *Patillo*, from Lincoln. Judgment arrrested.

[Indictment for a cheat at common law, by passing certain "promisory notes" as and for bank notes—and no averment that the notes passed, resembled Bank notes.

*Held*, the indictment cannot be sustained—for at the common law no cheat was the subject of criminal prosecution except one accomplished by some false token of a public nature—and promissory notes of themselves are not public tokens—Bank notes are public tokens, and had it been averred that the notes in question resembled or were in the likeness of bank notes, the indictment would have been sufficient.]

*Croom, executor*, v. *Herring and Wife and others*. In Equity, from Lenoir.

Acount to be taken by the Master of this Court, unless the parties agree on some other person, and report to be made at next term.

[B. V. having several children, to the elder of whom he had made considerable advancements, made his will, and after devising and bequeathing real and personal estate to his wife and to his younger children, and confirming the advancements made to the elder, directed the residue of his estate real and personal to be sold, and the proceeds "to be divided among all his *heirs*, according to the statute of distributing of Intestates' estates."

*Held*, the word "*heirs*," as here used, means heirs *quo ad* the property, and not "children," "next of kin," or "heirs at law." By it is to be understood those whom the law appoints to succeed beneficially to the property in question. The whole of the property here is personal, for the land being directed to be sold, and the proceeds divided, is regarded in this Court, as personalty. Therefore, the widow of the Testator is entitled under that term—she being by law appointed to succeed to personal property as well as the children, all claiming under the same statute.

The surplus mentioned in this clause, is to be divided among those entitled, without any reference to the advancements, or property bequeathed by other clauses,

*Moore* v. *Moore*. In Equity, from Hertford. Plaintiff's bill dismissed with costs.

[The right to contribution among co-sureties, is founded originally, not in any contract between them, but on the maxim of natural equity, "that equality is equity" among persons standing in the now the established doctrine of Equity, an understanding is inferred among co-sureties, of mutual contribution, for men are presumed to act in reference to the laws governing the transaction; hence Courts of law now give relief, by action of assumpsit to one surety against another.

But this principle of Equity can only apply to those whose situations are equal; for equality among those whose situations are unequal, is not equity. But if one surety stipulate for a separate indemnity, the equality of situation between him and his co-surety, ceases, and the principle does not apply.

This indemnity may indeed be reached in favor of the co-surety, but it is on one of two grounds—either that it was taken in fraud of the co surety, or intended for his benefit.

If taken *secretly*, it is a fraud on the other sureties; for 1st, the transaction inports mutual risk, and united exertions, and 2dly, the indemnity weakens the ability of the principal to indemnify the other. If taken without such secrecy, it is presumed to be designed for the benefit of all.

Hence, if an indemnity be fairly taken by one surety, and exclusively for his own benefit, he may rightfully use it until he is completely indemnified.

But if, in this case, a surplus remain, after thus indemnifying the security who has taken it, the benefit of such surplus must be communicated to the co-sureties: for benevolence dictates such communication among those who are involved in a connexion so intimate, and a common danger, and to obey the dictates of benevolence becomes a duty, when such obedience is not prejudicial to ourselves.

*Held*, that these principles were decisive against the plaintiff's claim, for he became surety for the principal, without asking or wishing any indemnity; when another name was required, the defendant, before becoming bound, stipulated for a *lien*, as a counter security to himself. The lien, therefore, was not intended for Plaintiff's benefit. The Plaintiff was subscribing witness to the deed creating the lien, and so there was no secrecy, and consequently no fraud.

The equality of situation being thus destroyed, without fraud, and there being no intention to benefit complainant, it follows that he cannot call on the Defendant for contribution to his loss.]

*Colquet* v. *Bostick and others*, from Rutherford. In Equity. Master's report confirmed and decree for complainant according thereto for the sum of $1,329 63 with interest on $988 59 from the 24th of June, 1826, against the executors of Bostick—and bill retained as to the defendant Rivers.

*State* v. *Allen and another*, from Person. Judgement of the Superior Court affirmed.

[Indictment against two for an affray in "mutually assaulting and fighting with each other"—Conviction as to one and acquittal as to the other—Judgment cannot be pronounced against the party convicted as for an assault and battery.]

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There is an article in the last No. of Silliman's Journal, with the following title: "Proofs that general and powerful currents have swept and worn the surface of the earth."

There are many indications that a powerful current has passed over the continent of America from north to south, and over Asia from south to north; and the author of this article accounts for these appearances by supposing that a change has at some period taken place in the velocity of the earth's motion on her axis. The surface of the earth at the equator revolves at the rate of more than 1000 miles per hour, or 1500 feet per second, which is about equal to the velocity of a cannon ball. We have no idea of circular motion like this. A wheel of wrought iron, of three feet in diameter, will fly in pieces, before it reaches a velociy of 400 feet per second. Supposing the earth should be slightly checked in her daily motion, the Pacific ocean would in a moment rush over the Andes and Alleghanies into the Atlantic; the Atlantic would sweep over Europe, Asia, and Africa; and in a few hours the entire surface of the earth would be convered with rushing torrents, excepting perhaps the vicinity of the poles. "The appearances presented on the surface of the earth," says this writer, "are precisely such as we should expect after such a catastrophe."

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*CURE for a WEN.*

We gave an account in the Register, [illegible] effect produced by the simple application of salt and water, to a large wen or tumour, on the neck of a citizen of this county, who had tried without success the prescriptions of various physicians. We stated, as was the case, that from the moment this solution was applied, the wen decreased gradually in size, and finally disappeared. We thought this a remarkable cure, and published it. We yesterday received a communication from a respectable gentleman in Sampson county, who states, that being severely afflicted with a large tumour of some kind under his eye, which was pronounced by most persons to be a cancer, he saw in this paper the account above allowed to, and immediately determined to try the saline preparation. He did so; and in six weeks the tumour entirely disappeared, and he adds that he is now perfectly well. This is so simple a remedy, that some may deride it, but we advise persons similarly afflicted to make the experiment.

*Raleigh Register.*

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*BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.*

The following is recommended as an effectual remedy against the fatal effects of the bite of a Rattlesnake. Boil the common Poke-root until it becomes quite soft, then mash it up in the water which remains, and apply it as a poultice to the wound. This remedy is said to have been most miraculously tested by the hunters of Missouri, among whom it is now in general use—and that when an immediate application is made, the poison will not manifest itself more strongly than the sting of a bee.

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*CURE FOR WARTS.*

The milky juice of the stalk of spurge, or of the common fig leaf, by persevering application, will, to a certainty, soon remove them.

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ON THOMAS KEMP,

*Hanged for Sheep-Stealing.*

Here lies the body of Thomas Kemp,
Who lived by wool, but died by hemp;
There's nothing would suffice this glutton,
But, with the fleece, to steal the mutton;
Had he but work'd, and liv'd uprighter,
He'd ne'er been hung for a sheep-biter.

# Salisbury:

AUGUST 22, 1826.


## Mr. BROWN, our MINISTER at PARIS.

AN EXTRACT FROM CARTER'S LETTERS.

"The delivery of a large package of letters of introduction, from our friends in New York, had, soon after our arrival, made us acquainted with a numerous circle of our countrymen, whose hospitality and kindness have greatly contributed to the pleasure, as well as the instruction, derived from our visit to Paris. There are not less than a hundred Americans in the city, attracted hither by different objects, from all parts of the United States. Several of these belonging to the diplomatic corps, consisting of our Minister, his Secretary, and the former and present Consuls, together with the Charge des Affairs at Sweden,* the Consul at the Isle of Wight and his family, and the Secretary of Legation to Madrid, who are passing the winter at Paris. Another class of Americans are resident here, engaged in commercial business, and such other pursuits as interest or enterprize may dictate. The remainder, like ourselves, are mere travellers or temporary residents, in search of information or health. A large number of young physicians, from almost every city between New Orleans and Portland, are here for the purpose of attending the medical schools, and completing their professional educations. We met one gentleman from the Green Mountains, another from the banks of the Ohio, and a third from the wilderness of the Arkansas, two or three hundred miles West of the Mississippi—all making the tour of Europe, and comparing the old world with the new. Both the Navy and Army of the United States are ably represented. The former has a Commodore, one or two Captains, three or four Lieutenants, and as many surgeons; and the latter numbers up its officers to the rank of Major.

"From the American Minister [Mr. Brown] and his family, we received a liberal share of their characteristic hospitality, urbanity, and kindness, manifested on all occasions to the citizens of the United States. With a palace for his residence, a fortune at his command, and a lady for his part[illegible] whose accomplishments, domestic quality her for the sphere of social and fashionable life, our Ambassador is enabled to show those attentions to his countrymen, as well as to the extensive circle of his friends abroad, which some of his predecessors either could not afford, or had not the disposition to manifest. His expenses probably exceed twice the amount of his salary. He lives in one of the most splendid houses in Paris, the rent of which is something like $5,000 a year. It was formerly occupied by the Danish Minister. Its entrance is by a spacious court, and on the other side is a beautiful garden, with a promenade planted with ornamental trees, containing an area of six or eight acres.

"That suit of apartments are not surpassed, either in extent or elegance of furniture, by the chambers of the King himself; and the style of his table exceeds in taste, as well as in splendor, any thing of the kind which has fallen within the sphere of my observation. Plate of the richest descriptions, brilliant chandeliers, and pyramids of flowers, almost make the guest forget that he is at the festive board of a plain, substantial citizen of the United States, who is ultra republican in his sentiments, and devotedly attached to the institutions of his country.—I do not myself lay much stress upon this display of style; but at a French Court, where ever[illegible] rendered necessary, and procures a greater weight of influence than would the philosophy of a Franklin, the elaborate scholarship of an Adams, or the financial talents of a Gallatin.—Both the Minister and his lady have been familiar with the language, manners, and customs, of France, for many years; and my opinion now is the same as it was publicly expressed, at the time the appointment was made, that the embassy could not possibly be better filled."

* Mr. Somerville, who died during our visit, universally regretted, and was buried at La Grange.

[The foregoing is a short extract from an interesting letter from Mr. Carter, an American travelling in Europe; which will be found to give, among other things, a description of the style in which Mr. *Brown*, our Minister at Paris, lives. Whether such splendor, pomp and ostentation, comports with the genius of the government represented by Mr. Brown, we leave our readers to determine for themselves. When Dr. *Franklin* was our Minister at Paris, his style of living was plain; and so was that of Mr. *Jefferson*, Mr. *Crawford*, and Mr. *Gallatin*,—and so, in our opinion, ought to be the style of their successor. When the sensible men of France reflect on the nature of our government, they will not respect Mr. Brown one whit the more for his ridiculous attempts to *ape* the splendor and extravagance of the nobility and royalty of Europe.

It is now fifty years since the United States was first represented at the Court of France, and other courts in Europe; and of the public functionaries sent thither from our government during that time, we believe Mr. Brown is the first who has entirely laid aside the republican manners of his country, and plunged into all the pomp, show, and pageantry of regal extravagance. Perhaps we might except the case of Mr. Middleton, our Minister at St. Petersburg. Besides the fact, that such vain show does not comport with the genius and character of our government, there is a still greater objection to its becoming the practice and fashion of our Ministers abroad:—If such style is to be assumed and kept up by our diplomatic agents abroad, instead of a salary of $9000 a year, now allowed by law, government will soon be asking for its foreign ministers, two, three, or four times that sum—otherwise bu few of our ablest men can *afford* to fill that responsible office. The consequence will be, individuals of *wealth*, and not of *talents*, will be sought after by government, in the selection of Ministers. In fact, when Mr. Brown was selected for Paris, it is said his wealth was a prominent recommendation in his favor. Such, likewise, was the case in the appointment of Mr. Middleton. To our plain understanding, this course of things has a dangerous tendency. Mr. Brown is brother-in-law to Mr. Clay.

## Gen. JACKSON at New-Orleans.

"We have seen an intimation from good authority, that the American Public will receive in due season, an investigation of the events which preceded the battle of New Orleans; in which it will be shewn, that General Adair of Kentucky, was the efficient head of the American Army—that by him the plan of operations, and the disposition of the forces, were arranged—that his suggestions were implicitly received by the apparent commander—and that to him in fact, is due the glory of saving New-Orleans. History abounds with instances of the kind; and as Adair is known to be a man of high military genius—cool, sagacious and daring; of few words and ready action—there seems nothing uncommon or improbable in the supposition. As the victor of the 8th January, has been thought to deserve the Presidency, we think if these facts are made to appear, that in common justice, Adair and not Jackson, ought to be made President."

[The above paragraph is from the Richmond Whig, a paper which has, from its commencement, been opposed to the claims of Gn. Jackson to the Presidency, but which, til within a few months past, has exhibited a spirit of liberality and fairness worthy of the charater of its respectable Editor. We can in no way account for the Whig's now departing from the judicious course it formerly pursued, but y attributing it to the imprudent and uncalle for zeal which that and some other papers hve shown in defending the Administration against *imagined* enemies. The editor of the Whig being a eulogist of "the powers that be," would have had some excuse for assailing Gen. Jackson, had the General made war on those "powers." [illegible] being brought forward by the people as a candidate for the Presidency when the present incumbent's term shall have expired, be construed into such an act. The office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, the same as other offices in the gift of the people, is fairly open to competition, for any American freeman, whose qualifications, principles and services, may point him out to his fellow-citizens as a suitable person to exercise its functions; and although it is denied by a portion of the people that Gen. Jackson is a *suitable person* to exercise the multifarious and responsible duties of President, it is contended by a greater portion that, by his experience, his sterling principles, and eminent services, he *merits* the office. This being the case, has he not as good a *right* as Mr. Adams to compete for it? Where two, four, or six candidates offer for a single seat in the Legislature, are they necessarily each other's *enemies?* No. And for the same reason, it is illiberal to set Gen. Jackson down as an *enemy* of the administration—and, as a consequence of his being [illegible] endeavor to rob him of his hard-earned fame, and tear the wreath of victory from his brow, and entwine it on that of his subordinates! Too many editors exhibit more zeal than discretion, in behalf of their favorites. We are no more disposed to condemn those who overstep the bounds of moderation in favor of, than those opposed to, the Administration. *Partizans* on either side, have indulged in a style of acrimony and invective, that the *people* do not approve of.]

ED. WEB. CAR.

## BIRD NAMES.

We observe a resolution of the corporation of the town of Buffalo (New-York) in the last paper received from there, for altering the names of the streets in that town. And from the following alterations, our readers will no doubt conclude that the corporation had abundant reason for passing the aforementioned resolution:

"*Resolved*, &c. That Willink avenue and Van Staphorst avenue shall hereafter be called Main street;—Vollenhoven avenue to be called Erie street;—Schimmelpenninck avenue to be called Niagara street;—Stadnitski avenue to be called Church street;—&c. &c.

☞ The members of the *Rowan Association for the Improvement of the breed of Horses*, are earnestly requested to meet in the Court-House, on Tuesday after the adjournment of Court.

*Aug.* 18, 1826.

## BREEDING of HORSES.

The following extracts are taken from a series of essays published in the American Farmer, on the great utility of encouraging Race Courses, for the improvement of the breed of Horses.

It has at every period been fashionable with a certain class of moralists, who were more rigid than correct, to decry the sports of the turf; and, further, to contend that the breed of horses having received all the improvement of which it is susceptible from the blood horse, the further propagation of the latter is useless; they would further have horse racing abolished, and the horses applied generally as stallions. But the use which these sort of reasoners would propose to derive from the racing breed, would soon destroy itself. They do not consider that in racing the necessity for *thorough blood* is obvious and imperative, and such is a sure ground of its preservation. Were the sports of the turf to be abandoned, that *unerring test*, by which to ascertain the purity of the blood, and the other requisite qualities of the race horse, would be lost; and, consequently, that glorious and matchless species, *the thorough bred courser*, would, in no great length of time, become extinct among us—and with him all his noble and valuable properties, and his place be supplied by a gross, illshaped, or spider-legged mongrel, which would insure the degeneration of the whole race.

It is an undeniable fact, that the high degree of improvement to which the blood stock of horses in England have attained, is mainly owing to the liberal and weighty patronage which has invariably been extended to the sports of the turf in that country: it is patronized as a national amusement by the royal favour and munificence, and directly encouraged by the most distinguished nobility and gentry: by men who are ranked as her chief statesmen. The decline of this sport has frequently been predicted in that country, particularly at unfortunate periods of war and distress; but it has been steadily maintained for more than a century, with few or no fluctuations, and is at this time in a high state of prosperity. Never were so many thorough bred stallions in England as at present; never was Newmarket, Epsom, or Doncaster, better attended than at the late meetings. The number of blood horses annually exported from England is unusually great; and to her Russia, France, Austria, the United States of America, the East and West Indies, have been long indebted for their most valuable stocks.

## SUPREME COURT.

In this week's paper, will be found most of the cases decided at the last term of the Supreme Court of this state, with the principal points of law involved. It will be profitable for those who a much in the habit of *going* to law, as well as others who are liable to be unwittingly *drawn* into its almost inextricable mazes, carefully tread these decisions. They may thereby be prevented from engaging in suits which must ultimately saddle them with heavy costs—and perhaps eventuate in their ruin.

The Milledgeville newspapers of the 25th ult. state, that Gov. Troup issued a formal order the day previous, directing the Surveyor General to order out the Surveyors appointed by the Legislature in 1825, with directions to them to commence their surveys on the 1st day of September next.

[The "Statesman," printed in Milledgeville, endeavors to dissuade the Governor from this rash act; and affirms, that the voice of a majority of the sober-minded people of Georgia, is against violating the laws of the U. States, by [illegible] specified in the new treaty,—January next.]

## ELECTION RETURNS.

*Montgomery.*—Edmund Deberry, Senate; John Dargan, Thomas C. Dunn, commons.

*Anson.*—Joseph Pickett, Senate; Clement Marshall, John Smith, commons.

*Craven.*—Richard D. Spaight, Senate; Andrew H. Richardson, Samuel Whitehurst, commons.

*Newbern*—John Stanly.

State of the poll in Iredell.—For the Senate, King 486, Davidson 398; for the Commons, Allison 943, Torrance 567, Somers 526, Thompson 222, Hill 210, Badger 30.

*Chatham.*—Robert Marsh, Senate; A. K. Ramsay, Thomas G. Hill, commons.

State of the poll—for Senate, Marsh 461, Winship Stedman 408; for Commons, Ramsay 807, Hill [illegible]05, Joseph J. Brooks 7[illegible]6, Wm. Underwood 516.

*Lincoln.*—Daniel M. Forney, Senate; Oliver W. Holland, Bartl tt Ship, commons.

State of the poll—Holland 938, Ship, 895. Daniel Conrad 861, A. J. M. Brevard 606, J. B. Harry 335.

*Burke.*—Mathew Baird, Senate; Edwin Poor, David Newland, commons.

State of the poll—For Senate, Baird 687, James Avery 308; for commons, Poor 1138, Newland 911, Alney Burgin 890.

*Guilford*—Jonathan Parker, Senate; John M. Morehead, Francis L. Simpson, commons.

*Randolph*—Alexander Gray, Senate; Abraham Brower, Robert Walker, commons.

State of the poll—for Senate, Gray 601, Joseph Lane 135; for commons, Brower 1021, Walker 909, Thomas Fentress 500.

*Buncombe*—Athan A. M'Dowell, Senate; John Clayton, David L. Swain, commons.

*Moore*—Josiah Tyson, Senate; Gideon Seawell, William Wadsworth, commons.

*Granville.*—William M. Sneed, Senate; Nicholas Jones, Willis Lewis, commons.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Electors of the 9th ward of the city of New York have adopted resolutions, nominating Gen. *Jackson* for the Presidency, and Judge *Spencer* for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

A public dinner was given to Mr. *Clay*, at Lexington, Ky. on the 15th ultimo, at which from 170 to 200 persons were present.

At a recent meeting of the undertakers and builders of the University of Virginia, resolutions were adopted, asking permission to be allowed the honor of erecting a Monument over the remains of Mr. Jefferson.

Forty villages in Hindostan, containing about 4,000 inhabitants, have publicly renounced Heathenism, and become converts to the Wesleyan Missionaries.

There is a Society at Berne, in Switzerland, for he insuring against Hail Storms.

The Salem, Mass. Gazette of the 21st has the following extraordinary piece of intelligence:—"At the celebration of independence in Freetown, N. H. Col. Tarbox, one of those who fought, bled and *died* at Bunkers Hill, walked alone in the procession in the same dress which he wore on that memorable occasion."

A fourth of July orator whose address appears in the Marietta paper, commenced thus: "*Fellow Citizens and Ladies.*" This is like the last address of George III. to the Parliament, when his insanity was discovered by the commencement of his speech thus:—"*My Lords and Peacocks!*"

*A Salamander.*—Among the feats performed by a juggler, now in England, it is stated, that he devoured large quantities of phosphorus, and washed them down with solutions of arsenic, and oxalic acid. He next swallowed boiling oil, and as a desert partook of some melted lead. He then entered an oven, which had been heated to 220, and carrying with him a leg of lamb and a steak, remained there till they were cooked, conversing in the mean while, with the persons in the room, through a tube inserted in the oven door.

A Philadelphia Watchman has been bound over by an Alderman, to answer at the next Mayor's Court, for sending another Watchman a challange to fight a duel with pistols!

The following memorandum is in Sir James Balfour's works: "1651, January 12. This day lieut. gen. Middleton was released from his excommunication, and did penance in sackcloth in Dundee church; and col. Archibald Stracha was excommunicated, and *delivered to the devil* in the church of Perth on the same day.

There is to be a Public Sale of American Manufactured Goods, in September, at the New Market House, in Boston, under the auspices of the "New England Society for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts." American Manufactured Goods, sold under the regulations of this Society, are by law exempt from the Auction duty.

Silver is brought in so great abundance that the men at the Mint have to perform what is called a "day and a half work, and the export of specie from the port of Philadelphia, during the months of April, May, and June, of the present year has been only $500,501, against $2.136,151 in the corresponding months last year.

Mr. Brewster, Watch-maker, of Portsmouth, N. H. has made two pair of well proportioned Scissors, one of which weighs but one half of a grain, with the blades connected by a suitable size screw: and the other is only half the size of the first. Of the former it would require 960 to weigh one ounce, and of the latter 1920!

The National Intelligencer contains the scheme of the Jefferson Lottery. There are only three prizes, viz: the Monticello Estate at $71,000; the Shadwell Mills at $30,000; and the Albermarle Estate at $11,500. The number of blanks is 11,477. The lottery is to be formed by the ternary combination 42 numbers, producing 11,480 tickets. The 1st, 2d, and 3d Nos drawn out of the wheel, to be entitled to the Monticello Estate; the 4th, 5th, and 6th to the Shadwell Mills, and the 7th, 8th, and 9th to the Albermarle Estate. It is contemplated to draw the Lottery the latter end of October; till the 1st, the price of tickets will be $10.

Mr. Charles W. Peale, of Philadelphia, has been long engaged in bringing the manufacture of artificial teeth to perfection. He makes them of porcelain of any shape, and tinge of colour, and by glazing and hardening them in a furnace, he renders them light and incorruptible.

A young lady was lately told by a married lady, that she had better precipitate herself from off the rocks of the Passaic (New-Jersey) falls into the bason beneath than *marry*. The young lady replied, "I would, if I tho't I should find a *husband* at the bottom."

*American Wine.*—At the Jubilee celebration in Milledgeville, Georgia, nearly all the wine at one of the public dinners was the produce of the vineyard of Thomas McCall, Esq. of Laurens county, in that State, whose wine has obtained such a reputation that he is unable to supply all the orders for it.

One of the huge marble pillars brought from East Chester, for the front of the new Exchange in New York, was hauled up to the building on Wednesday on rollers from Murray's wharf. It is 27½ feet long, 3½ feet diameter, and weighs upwards of 25 tons.

The duties paid from the port of New-York during last year, amounted to more than $15,000,000, being nearly one third of the whole national revenue.

The Roman Catholics have, in the United States, 10 colleges and ecclesiastical seminaries of learning, besides 24 convents and other religious associations.

Nine candidates are named, in the several newspapers, for the office of governor of Vermont.

Considerable alarm still prevails in Charleston on account of dogs, occasionally seen in the streets, exhibiting symptoms of hydrophobia.

Dr. Thomas Cooper, of South Carolina College, has issued proposals for publishing an octavo volume of his Lectures on Political Economy, delivered to the Senior Class of that College.

A Capt. Avery, of Chatham, (Mass.) planted an Elm tree, which he has lived to see measuring 18 feet in circumference, and 100 feet from the extremity of the branches on one side to their extremity on the other. It was planted 80 years ago.

A letter from Abbeville District, S. C. dated July 10, says that, "in consequence of the excessive drought, there will not be made in this State, this year, as much cotton by one half, as was raised last year. The Oat crop has entirely failed."

The wife of Capt. Cock, of Baltimore, was delivered of twins on the day of the funeral procession—they were named John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

Four lads, from 10 to 14 years of age, were examined, in Boston, on the charge of being *common drunkards and vagabonds!* The case was clearly proved. Three of them were sentenced to the House of Correction for four months, and one for six months.

The number of students to graduate this year in the senior class of Yale College is 100. More than ever before graduated in one year.

There are 50 students in Washington College, Hartford, (Conn.)

Seventeen lawyers were admitted in the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the Miami county alone, during the present summer.

A Michigan paper says, that it is so healthy in some parts of that territory, that a physician has to procure a subsistence by planting potatoes; and so peaceable, that the lawyers are in danger of starving to death.

It has been estimated that about fifty persons were killed in the United States by the firing of cannons, &c. on the last fourth of July.

Pickpockets complain of the badness of the times. One of them, we are told, lately searched six pockets, and only realized four shillings.

Commodore *Porter* has resigned his commission in the Navy of the United States; and letters from him, received in this city yesterday, state that he has accepted the command of the naval forces of Mexico. *Nat. Journal 8th inst.*

The Mobile Commercial Register of July 11 notices, but doubts the truth of, a rumor in circulation, that the Governor of Alabama will probably issue his proclamation shortly, convening the Legislature at an early day, for the purpose of remonstrating against the location of a branch of the U. S. Bank at Mobile.

The Norfolk Beacon cautions the public against counterfeit *eagle* half dollars, which are in circulation. They are well executed, but are not much heavier than quarters, and the edge is *entirely smooth*.

The Federal Conferees met at Dover, in the State of Delaware, on Tuesday last, and nominated *Charles Polk*, of Kent, for Governor, and *Louis M'Lane* for Congress. The Democratic party are to make their nomination at a meeting on the 22d inst.

The following very feeling Dirge on the death of Adams and Jefferson, copied from the Connecticut Mirror, is from the pen of Mr. Brainard. It was written impromptu, under these circumstances: A young lady was at the piano, playing "Roslin Castle," to a small circle, when the news of Mr. Jefferson's death arrived. Mr. Brainard immediately wrote the following lines to that tune, which the lady sung and played. They do equal credit to his poetical taste and to his heart:

Toll not the bell, and muffle not
The drum, nor fire the funeral shot:
Nor half-way hoist our banner now—
Nor weed the arm nor cloud the brow—
But high to heaven be rais'd the eye,
And holy be the rapturous sigh:
And still be cannon, drum, and bell,
Nor let the flag of sorrow tell.

Now low are laid their honor'd forms,
But from the clouds and dust and worms,
Their spirits wake, and breathing, rise
Above the Sun's own glorious skies,
And happy be their airy track—
We may not, would not, call them back:—
For Patriots' hand may clasp with theirs,
And Angel harps may hymn their prayers.

## A RUM CUSTOMER.

At Alston, in Cumberland, a person resides, who has drank every day, during the last twelve years, 24 glasses of ale and 12 glasses of rum making an annual consumption of 61,320 gills of ale and 30,660 glasses of rum.

## MATCHES.

One morning Deogin received,
From a *Miss*, the most strange of despatches;
'Twill surprise you, or I am deceived,
When I say 'twas a bundle of matches!
He quickly returned to the maid,
(An Old maid, of course,) this despatch:
"If match-making, dear Miss, be your trade,
"'Tis strange that you can't make a *match*."

### CHERAW BANK.

The Charleston Courier of the 1st inst. contains a letter to the Editor from some one in Cheraw, styling himself a "Honesty," in which, after some remarks on the difficulty of giving information to the public, by being refused publication at Cheraw, it informs us that the Cheraw Bank never enjoyed full confidence, even at home—that its checks, drafts, and post-notes, have been *repeatedly protested* in New-York and Charleston, and are still unpaid—that to satisfy claimants on the Bank, individual notes or other obligations have been placed in the hands of claimants (in addition to the original paper) as collateral security for the final satisfaction of the claims—that bills or notes of the Bank have been sold within musket-shot of its doors, at public auction, after application to the Bank for payment, by a Country Merchant, who had previously been a friend to the Institution—that many holders of the notes of the Bank had been compelled to sell them in Cheraw at a discount varying from 5 to 30 per cent—that the Bank had been sued before a Magistrate and judgment had been obtained—that the doors of the Bank are opened but one hour in each day (from 11 to 12 o'clock) and instead of paying freely for that time, they have sent off claimants for pitiful sums with promises of payment in a few days—and that the Directors (the President being absent) had applied to the Judges for some sort of a writ to stop proceedings against them.

The Banks in this place have, for several months past, declined receiving the Cheraw notes—our Merchants will not take them, and there are now but very few in circulation in or near this place.

*North-Carolina Journal.*

### IMPEDIMENT of SPEECH.

Of the complete success of Mrs. Leigh's System for removing impediments of speech, we have not the least doubt, having witnessed its effects on an acquaintance who attended her institution only one week. The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Albany, published in the Daily Advertiser:

This is an interesting establishment. We were ushered into a room containing about 15 or 20 persons, who had for years been afflicted with this vexatious and mortifying infirmity, stammering. We were introduced to the several pupils, and permitted to question them on any subject, particularly how long they had stammered, what degree of impediment they labored under, how long they had been under Mrs. Leigh's care, &c. &c. The result of these enquiries was as gratifying as astonishing to us, and sceptic as I was, I had to subscribe to the adage, that "wonders had not ceased." I found among these assemblages several gentlemen of superior information and intellect.—There were six from the state of Virginia alone, and one or two from North-Carolina, among the latter a physician of eminence. Five of this number were perfectly cured, and about to leave the institution; the others had a slight hesitancy left, and would probably remain four or five days. The persons who were cured, spoke with as much ease and confidence as if they had never stammered. At present there was not one in the room who had not commenced within three weeks. The majority of cures are made in from three to ten days, seldom over a fortnight.

I learnt with some surprise, that Mrs. Leigh was the discoverer of the system she teaches, and that it is not more than six months since her discovery. It is evidently different from any method heretofore practised, for all her pupils remain cured, after leaving her. We saw numerous testimonials of several gentlemen who had left her before they were quite cured, who kept improving after their return, by practising on her principles, which they all avow to be infallible. Several Medical gentlemen to whom she has confidently communicated her method, have given an honorable testimonial of their conviction of the infallibility of her system.

*Family Visiter.*

[FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.]

*Pluck.*—We learn, upon good authority, that the laughing-stock and booby of Philadelphia, denominated Colonel *Pluck*, and bearing a commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania, has set himself up for a show, at one of the public houses in the Bowery—12½ cents a sight. The price of admittance is the same for children of all ages, from 7, to 70. This is one of the boldest attempts at spunging a community, that was ever heard of. Such a nuisance ought to be removed, *head, pluck, and all*, and this 'ostler Colonel ordered to be taken home to the place from whence he came.

### MILITARY SCHOOL.

It is with pleasure we learn, that a Scientific and Military School is about to be established in the state of N. Carolina. The healthy and pleasantly situated village of Williamsborough, in Granville county, has been selected for its location. The superintendent of the proposed institution is a French officer, raised in one of the best military schools in France, and employed in active service until the change of government in that country. We are told, that the selection of the professors to be attached to this school, will be made from individuals possessing the highest attainments, and that the general outlines of the school, which will be shortly published, will no doubt be satisfactory. As an institution of this kind, if well managed, is calculated to elevate the character of our state, and add to its resources, we hope it will meet with the encouragement it deserves.

*Hillsboro Recorder.*

## FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The last London papers are chiefly filled with details of the elections which are yet going on including copious sketches of the speeches of candidates from the hustings. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Ward, Aldermrn Waithman, and Alderman Wood, are elected for the city of London. Cobbett does not run as well as it was expected at Preston. As yet he has but 238 votes, and the Hon. E. G. Stanley 540. Captain Barry, a tory, is also a candidate, and has 297 votes. It is said that Cobbett proposed a coalition with him on the 16th June, but Capt. Barry tore his letter in pieces, and threw the fragments in the face of the messenger, who was Cobbett's son.

Cobbett seems to have had a hard time of it at Preston. Mr. Stanley gave him "a complete set down." Capt. Barrie, R. N. the other candidate, was disposed to inflict personal chastisement on him for his intemperate abuse. The Captain and his friends were "stoned" on leaving the hustings. Eight of the rioters were taken up and imprisoned. The Dragoons came from Kirkham, 9 miles in 30 minutes.

Mr. Calvert and Sir Robert Wilson have been elected members of Parliament for the Borough of Southwark.

The Counsellors, Wallace and O'Connell, are pretty well paid for their professional services at the Cavan election in Ireland. The one receives 1000 guineas, and the other 600 guineas.

A very simple machine which is attended by a child only, and cuts from four to five hundred bottle corks per hour, has lately been invented in France. Another machine cuts and prepares the sheets of corks into ribs, which are made round by the finishing machine.

A patient in the military hospital at Belfast was detected stealing a trifle of money from beneath the pillow of a dying comrade. After the latter's death, the thief, as a punishment for his unfeeling turpitude, was tied with ropes, all night, to the coffin in which was placed the corpse of the person he had robbed.

Capt. Lyman, a distinguished naval officer and author of several works, committed suicide at Cheltenham, Eng. He had been deranged by reading Accum's book on poisonous food. Capt. L. was terrified with the notion that all he ate was mixed with deleterious ingredients. In a fit of despair he cut his throat.

The last Northumberland, (Eng.) election contests cost *l*3,000 ($13,500) per day. The successful candidate held his seat but three months.

A French physician has published a long dissertation in favour of groaning and crying. He states that it is a very favorable symptom, when an amputation takes place, to hear the patient roar lustily. His theory is this—that by these processes of nature the superabundance of the nervous power becomes exhausted, and the patient becomes more calm. To persons of hysterical affections, he prescribes groaning all night, and crying all day!

### MILITARY FORCE IN EUROPE.

According to a calculation published in 1824, in the Mentz Gazette, the military force in Europe amounted to 2,500,000 men, including all, both land and sea service. These cost their government, annually, 2,000,000,000 francs (about 11d. each) or 91,666,666*l* 13*s*. 4*d*. sterling, while the entire territorial revenue of Europe does not amouut to more than 1,800,000,000 francs, or 82,569,000*l*. About the eightieth part of the population of Europe is still under arms: and each inhabitant furnishes upwards of nine shillings sterling per year, for the support of this mass of armed men, whilst Europe is in profound peace. *Baltimore paper.*

Accounts from Brazil represent that *Empire* to be in a very unsettled State. Several disturbances had taken place, in all of which the *imperial* party appeared to have been worsted. Brazil will not long be an *empire:* That word does not sound musical in an American ear. This whole continent, Canada and all, is destined to become *republican* in word and deed; and by its example, will, in the process of time, cause the empires and kingdoms of the old to shake off their superstitious regard for kings, and place *man* upon the foundation originally designed by his maker. Thomas Jefferson has said it, and his *prophecy* will be *history.* *Petersburg Repub.*

The ship Asia, Captain Sheed, has arrived at Philadelphia, in 115 days from Madras. Cap. Sheed reports that a treaty of peace had been concluded between the British and the Burmese, at the British camp at Yandaloo, forty-two miles below Ava, on the 24th of February.—The prisoners were all restored. Twenty-five lacs of rupees were paid down; twenty-five lacs more to be paid in one hundred days; and fifty lacs in twelve months. The provinces of Arracan, Martsban, Yai, Martgui, and Tavoi, to be retained by the British. The commissioner on the part of the Burmese, was Dr. Price, the American missionary.—Mr. and Mrs. Judson were alive and well. The Bishop of Calcutta died suddenly, at Trichinopolly, near Madras, on the 4th of April.

### THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD.

This Judicatory of the Church of Christ, will convene in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday the 7th day of September next.

*August* 18, 1826.

### ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The meeting of this Society is postponed, on account of the meeting of the Iredell Bible Society, until the Session of the Concord Presbytery, to be held in this place, on the first Thursday of September next, it being the 7th day of the month. J. O. FRIEMAN, *Pres't.*

*Salisbury, July* 26, 1826. 6t26

## The Markets.

*FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, August 9.*

Cotton, 9 a 9½; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $7; wheat, $1 a 1 15; whiskey, 40 to 45; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 55 60; corn, $7 a 1 10; bacon, 9 10; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 40 42½; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime green, 15 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 50; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 11a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6 pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

*CHARLESTON PRICES, Aug. 7.*

Cotton, I. Island, 25 a 35; stained do. 10 12 Maine and Santee, 18 a 25 cts.; short staple, 9 a 10½ cents; Whiskey, 34 a 36 cents; Bacon, 7 8; Hams 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Ihndee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 22; Coffee, Prime Green, 16½ a 17 Inf. to good, 13 to 16. Georgia Bank Bills—1 to 1½ per cent. discount. North-Carolina Do.—3½ to 4 per cent. discount.

*Cottons.*—Uplands are considered to be a shade lower than they were the previous week. The few sales that have been made, were at ¼ of a cent below our former quotations—we now quote 9 a 10¾ cents.

*Flour.*—There has been a still farther decline in Flour, since our last report; some sales have been made at $5 3.

*Corn.*—This article has also experienced a further decline since our last. We now quote it at 85 a 90 cents, at which rates sales cannot be so easily effected as formerly.

*CAMDEN PRICES, July 29.*

Cotton, 7½ a 8¼; corn, $1 37 a 1 43; bacon, 10 to 11; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 65 to 75, apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 5 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Corn, and Corn Meal, command $1 by the Load, and $1 25 by the Bushel—Flour sells at $6 per Barrel, the supply in Market of each is limited. Bacon 10 cts. at wholesale; Beef 6 a 7 cents at retail.

## Married,

At the seat of William ∴ Wilson, Esq. in Mecklenburg county, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. John Williamson, Dr. Middleton Dougherty, of Beattie's Ford, to Miss Dovy A. Wilson, daughter of Wm. J. Wilson, Esq.

In Davidson county, on the 15th inst. by Henry R. Dusenbury, Esq. Capt. Samuel Green, of Lexington, to Mrs. Mary Owen, of the Jersey Settlement, daughter of M. Davie, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on the 30th day of July, by John Kendall, Esq. Mr. *Alfred* Hatley to Miss Barbara Rodgers.

In this county, on the 14th inst. by Samuel Hartsel, Esq. Mr. John King to Miss Jane M. Phillips.

## DIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, the 20th inst. after a short but severe attack of the typhus fever, Mr. *Valentine Storke*, aged 22 years, son of the Rev. Charles Storke. This young gentleman was universally esteemed, while living, for his many amiable virtues; and his death is lamented and mourned by his venerable, aged, and doting parents, and a large circle of highly respectable connexions.

In Fayetteville, N. C. on the 13th inst. after a short but severe attack of billious fever, JAMES HIRAM HOUSTON, Esq. Merchant, and Postmaster, at Mount Mourne, son of the late Capt. Jas. Houston, dec'd. aged 39 years. He was indisposed when he left home; and shortly after his arrival in Fayetteville, was severely attacked by the fever, and in a few days snatched from time to eternity, amidst the hurry and bustle of life. In his demise, an amiable, affectionate and disconsolate widow, and five young sons, have sustained an incalculable and irreparable loss; and a number of highly respectable relatives, a true, sincere and virtuous friend and confident; and society is bereaved of one of its most honest, industrious and enterprising members. His untimely death will be felt and lamented by all classes of community. It must be a source of much consolation to his near and dear friends, to know, that every possible mark of friendship and attention was shown him during his illness.

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod:
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

[COMMUNICATED.

In Iredell county, on the 13th inst. Orin W. Badger, aged about 32. Mr. Badger was a native of the state of New York, but for seven or eight years past has been a resident of this county. In the death of Mr. Badger, we have another striking instance of the uncertainty of life: he was a candidate at the late election for a seat in the legislature; but scarcely had the election closed, before he was in eternity.

[COMMUNICATED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Polly Wilson, wife of the Rev. John M. Wilson.

## By Saturday's Mail.

*ELECTION RETURNS.*

*Stokes*—John Hill, senate; Augustine H. Shepperd, Joseph Carter, commons.

*Rockingham*—Thomas Blackwell, Senate; Thomas Settle, James Banett, commons.

State of the poll—for senate, Blackwell 257, Charles Mills 239, Henry Baugh 179; for commons, Settle 2103, Barnet 76, Holman 470, James Miller 293.

*Beaufort*—J. O. K. Williams, senate; William A. Blount, Thomas Ellison, commons.

*Nash*—W. W. Boddie, Senate; Joseph Arrington, Duncan York, commons.

*Johnston*—Reuben Sanders, Senate; K. Q. Adams, H. Wilder, commons.

*Wayne*—J. Wasden, senate; Joshua Hastings, P. B. Raiford, commons.

*Franklin*—Charles A. Hill, senate; James House, Joel King, commons.

*Wake*—Henry Seawell, Senate, Nathaniel G. Rand, Samuel Whitaker, commons.

*Town of Halifax*—Robert Potter.

*Bertie*—William Gilliam, Senate; James G. Mhoon, Joseph D. White, commons.

*Warren*—M. T. Hawkins, Senate; Thomas J. Green, Robert H. Jones, commons.

At our last dates from Raleigh, no Judge had been appointed. Only three of the Councillors met in Raleigh on the day designated; not being enough to form a quorum, they waited two days, and then adjourned to Thursday last, the 17th inst. The Governor had sent expresses to some of the absent Councillors, residing nearest Raleigh. We learn that only three names were before the Council, for the appointment: these are Willie P. Mangum, Joseph Pickett, and Francis L. Hawks.

*Desha.*—The Kentucky Reporter of the 24th ult. informs us that Isaac B. Desha has nearly recovered from the wound which he inflicted on his throat. A letter of the same date, from the vicinity of Cynthianna, where he is confined, says that the pretended attempt upon his life, was intended as a pretext for the executive to grant him a pardon, based upon his dying denial of guilt. But the deep-laid scheme had failed of its design upon the people, and consequently was abandoned by the Governor.

At last dates from Mobile, the *Yellow-Fever* was raging in that city. The inhabitants were removing as fast as their means would admit of.

Our Saturday's papers contain a letter from Lord *Cochrane*, (who, it seems, has at last arrived in Greece.) to *Muhammed Ali*, Pacha of Egypt, for which we have not room this week; it shall be given in our next. The National Journal speaks thus of the letter:

"The following extraordinary letter from Lord Cochrane to the Pacha of Egypt, is perhaps one of the most singular productions of the day, and is issued rather to work upon the other powers of Europe, than with any expectation that it will induce the Turk to withdraw his troops, or abate his enmity to Greece."

A meeting of the citizens of Warren county was held on the 9th inst. at which Judge *Hall* presided, and James Somervell acted as Secretary, to take into consideration the alarming and distressing situation to which the citizens of that county will probably be reduced, by the general failure of all the grain crops, throughout this section of country.

At this meeting, resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to open as soon as practicable, a subscription for contributions in money or provisions of any kind, necessary for the support of human life. It is also recommended to the people throughout the County to hold similar meetings; and a general meeting of the citizens will be held in relation to this subject, during the week of the approaching County Court.

*Raleigh Register.*

The Amethyst, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, brings a report of the death of JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke. The Amethyst is two days later than the New York packet—but the report of Mr. Randolph's death is discountenanced by the Boston Editors, and seems entirely improbable. *Richmond Whig, 11th inst.*


## Public Sale.

THE property of the Thespian Society will be sold at publick auction, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 2d of Sept. next, unless otherwise disposed of previous to that day;—consisting of Maps, Globes, Benches, a Piano, and an excellent Scenery for a small stage. ALFRED MACAY,
S. L. FERRAND,
2t25 *Committee.*
*August* 17, 1826.

## To Book-Binders.

A BOOK-BINDER, who is steady, may secure a constant situation, by applying to the Editor of the Knoxville Register, Knoxville, Tennessee. All the necessary tools and materials will be furnished. HEISKELL & BROWN.
*August* 2, 1826 3t26.

## Estate of Albert Torrence.

TAKE Notice.—All those indebted to the Estate of Albert Torrence, dec'd. are required to come forward and liquidate their debts. It is hoped no further notice will be necessary. A. TORRENCE, *Ex'r.*
*Aug.* 14*th*, 1826. 3t26

## For Sale,

A SMALL parcel of *Land*, between 250 and 300 acres, 4 miles south-west of Salisbury; upon which there is some first rate meadow land. Any person wishing to purchase a small farm of excellent land, would do well to examine the premises, and judge for themselves. For particulars, &c. inquire of John Fulton, Esq. of Salisbury. E. H. GAITHER.
*Statesville, 14th August*, 1826. 4t27

## The celebrated American JACK DON PIZARRO,

WILL stand the ensuing season, (commencing the 18th instant, and ending the 18th October,) at my stable in the town of Salisbury. JUNIUS SNEED.
*Salisbury, August* 14, 1826.

## Estate of Col. J. A. Means.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James A. Means, deceased, either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment; and all those who have claims on the estate, are hereby notified to come forward and present them, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their claims, according to law.
LAWSON H. ALEXANDER, } Admr's.
WILLIAM C. MEANS, }
*August* 10, 1826 3t26.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. on the 24th inst. a Negro Man by the name of PETER, aged 28 years, of a yellowish complexion, about six feet high, tolerably stout built; his right arm is crooked, which may be perceived by his not being able to straighten it entirely. He was bought of Alexander Hogan, of Randolph county, in April last, and had been owned by Mr. Hogan's brother, William Hogan, also of Randolph county, for four years previously. Any person who will apprehend said Negro, and secure him in any jail in the Union, and give me information, at Alexandriana post-office, Mecklenburg county, N. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.
JAMES LATTA.
*August* 18, 1826. 3t26

## Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Plantation whereon he now lives, situated in the *Jersey Settlement*, Davidson county, N. C. on both sides of Swearing Creek and Muddy Run, adjoining the lands of Anderson Ellis, Mathias Long, Alfred Smith, and others: the plantation contains 360 acres, a large portion of which is under cultivation; 20 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres more can be made so with a little trouble; a great number of bearing apple and peach trees; it has on it a good dwelling-house, and all other necessary buildings, with excellent water convenient thereto; and is allowed by all who have seen it, to be the most delightful country seat in that part of the country. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. MAURICE DAVIS.
*August* 17, 1826. 3t26

## Sale of Lands.

*State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:*

IN Equity, spring term, 1826. Caleb P. Alexander, and others, petition for sale of land. In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, that valuable Plantation, lying on Rocky River, belonging to the heirs of Nathaniel Alexander, dec'd. adjoining the lands of Maj. R. W. Smith, and others, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and security.
KIAH P. HARRIS, *d. c. m. e.*
*August* 16*th*, 1826. 3t26

☞ The Editor of the Catawba Journal will give the above three insertions, and present his account to the Clerk and Master.

## Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Martha Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAM'L. JONES, *Jailor.*
*Salisbury, N. C. Aug.* 17, 1826. 24

## Notice.

THE copartnership in the *Mercantile business* at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*, will be dissolved about the 20th day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them.
JOHN MURPHY,
12t2 WILLIAM BROWN.
*Concord, Cabarrus county, July* 24, 1826.

## New Store and Tavern.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the town of Mocksville, Rowan county, N.C. in the house formerly occupied by A. R. Jones, Esq. He pledges himself that his Tables, his Bar and Stables, shall be as well furnished with every thing necessary, as the locality of his situation will admit of. His personal attention will always be cordially at the service of his customers.

He has also on hand, an excellent assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, *and*
GROCERIES;

which he intends selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine quality, ask price, and judge for themselves. JOHN A. CHAFFIN.
*July* 28, 1826. 5t25

## Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day.
WESLEY REYNOLDS,
MICHAEL RICKAR,
ABSALOM K. SIMONTON,
JOHN H. M'LAUGHLIN,
SQUIER LOWRY,
*Commissioners.*
*Statesville, July* 1*st*, 1826. 3mt30

## To Builders.

TO be let to the lowest bidder, at the Town of Wilkesborough, on Saturday the sixteenth day of September next, it being Superior Court week, the building of a Court-House for the county of Wilkes: To be forty feet square, or forty-five by thirty-five feet; two stories high; the foundation to be of stone, and the walls of brick. The particular description of the building, with a plan of the same, will be exhibited at the time of letting out. Bond and security will be required of the contractors.
M. STOKES,
JOHN FINLEY,
WALTER R. LENOIR,
JOHN BRYAN,
JOHN MARTIN,
*Commissioners.*
*August* 3*rd*, 1826. 5t27


*State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:*

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1826. Thomas Pemberton vs. Daniel McGill: attachment levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for four weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in October next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand. J. B. MARTIN, *C. C.*
Price adv. $1 50. 4t27

## POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

### *THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.*

When darkness spread her empire wide,
And nature in confusion lay:
God's voice to order all things brought,
And pour'd on all a brilliant day.

In shrouds more deep in ruin wild
The human soul was covered o'er;
When Bethlehem's Star the spell dissolv'd,
Again God show'd his healing power.

Bright Star of Hope! thy rise we hail,
Our hearts drink in thy gladd'ning rays;
To Him, who lit thy brilliant fires,
"Father of lights!" we bring our praise.

Bright Star of Hope! we follow thee;
Herald divine! we catch thy voice.
Thy notes proclaim God's jubilee;
And bid a ransom'd world rejoice.

Hail Star of Hope! we follow thee,
Thy light appears on life's dark wave,
Like the bright guide on ocean's shore,
The storm-spent mariner to save.

Hail Star of Hope! man's certain guide
To truth and life by God's love given;
Spread wide thy rays till all mankind
Receive this richest boon of Heaven.

### *BEAUTIFUL SIMILIE.*

See, how beneath the moon-beam's smile,
Yon little billow heaves its breast,
And foams and sparkles for a while,
And murmuring, there subsides to rest.

Thus man, the sport of bliss and care,
Rises on time's eventful sea,
And having swell'd a moment there,
Thus melts into eternity.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### *SHARP, BEAUCHAMP, and his WIFE.*

The deeply interesting Narrative of Beauchamp and his wife, will arrest universal attention. It is well written, and the detail minute, without being tedious.

Who can read without horror, this detail of crime and preparation for crime, all of which, and some which preceded and followed it, were the consequences of *seduction*. Murder could not well be perpetrated under circumstances more likely to excite the strongest sympathy, than was that of Col. Sharp. In the dead hour of the night, he was called from the bed in which lay his wife, and in a few minutes the steel of the murderer had drunk his life's blood—yet who ever shed a tear over his mangled body? Who could, that knew the causes which led to his death!

He artfully seduced a young woman; he then gave her in marriage to another, promising but never fulfilling his promise, to give her a marriage portion: not yet satisfied with the wrongs thus heaped upon the head of this unhappy woman, he sought, by the foulest calumny, to make her whole future life miserable; he said that the woman he had seduced, was so lost to every feeling of chastity, honor and fidelity, that she had had a black child! This was capping the climax of wrongs and disgraces which, with a niggard hand he had heaped upon this most unfortunate of women. "Sharper than a serpent's tooth is man's ingratitude!" This young, thoughtless, and to that hour, innocent and beautiful creature, confiding too entirely, loving too devotedly, had sacrificed herself and future hopes and plunged into an ocean of guilt to gratify the bad passions of a seducer. He in return displayed a determination to do her all possible injury and wound her most deeply in the tenderest places.

"Ire and revenge now took possession of her soul—and nothing short of *the life* of Sharp could satisfy her great revenge. In her fond and infatuated husband, she found a willing instrument, and her vengeance was satisfied. Without any bind to society, without any religious tie, she continued to abandon herself to the gratification of her passions. They *all* now centred in the husband. His hand dyed with the blood of her Seducer and Calumniator had become infinitely more dear to her than ever. In him were centred all her affections in life, and even her hopes after death. To sleep in the same coffin, to sleep on the arm which had poinarded her destroyer, seems to have been the only hope she entertained of futurity.

Here is a volume against seduction, promise-breaking, murder and suicide. Read it, ponder upon it, and so sure as you live, you will be benefitted by your reflections. *Demo. Press.*

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA (DIST. COL.) HERALD.

### *MRS. BEAUCHAMP.*

This unfortunate female was a native of this part of the country. She moved in the first society while here, and was remarkable for the high cultivation of her mind, as well as for the excellence of her character. That she was an injured woman, is admitted, we suppose, by all: and much palliation can be found in the crime for which her husband suffered death—so much so, that we should not have believed it required hanging but for the effort to suborn a witness. He must have been stung to the very soul in the foul aspersions which were attempted upon his wife by the treacherous wretch who had been her seducer. The minds of both husband and wife were of no ordinary character. And had he held Sharpe personally accountable, to any extent, in day-light, for his villainy, it would have been pardonable—justifiable. A different course, it has been seen, was the plan and request of his wife. She labored under feelings which none but herself could tell of, and which every one would redress, under similar circumstances.

### *CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.*

Mr. S. A. Ruddock, of Washington city, in a note addressed to the editor of the National Intelligencer, says, that, on the evening of the 31st instant, according to his observations, there will be "an extraordinary approximation and union of the rays of Jupiter and Venus—so much so, that their concentrated effulgence will supply the deficiency of the absent moon." He says the like will not occur again for many years, and invites "star-gazers" to "look to it."

*A Mother to her Daughter, on Marriage.*

You are now my beloved child, about to leave those arms which have hitherto cherished you, and directed your every step, and at length conducted you to a safe, happy, and honorable protection, in the very bosom of love and honour. You must now be no longer the flighty, inconsiderate, haughty, passionate girl, but ever with reverence and delight, have the merit of your husband in view. Reflect how vast the sum of your obligation to the man who confers upon you independence, distinction, and, above all, felicity.—Moderate, then, my beloved child, your private expenses, and proportion your general expenditure to the standard of his fortune, or rather his *wishes*. I fear not, that with your education and principles, you can ever forget the more sacred duties, so soon to be your sphere of action. Remember the solemnity of your vows, the dignity of your character, the sanctity of your condition. You are amenable to society for your example, to your husband for his honour and happiness, and to heaven itself for those rich talents intrusted to your care and your improvement; and though, in the maze of pleasure, or the whirl of passion, the duties of the heart may be forgotten, remember, my darling child, there is a record which will one day appear in terrible evidence against us, for our last omission.

*A Woman's Longings and a Husband's Affection.*

*London Police, Bow Street.*—A man was brought up to this office on Monday, charged with stealing seven cabbages from a garden. His defence was, that his wife had taken a desperate longing to eat a mess of cabbage; and he, thinking to oblige her, stole them for her; it being Sunday, and the shops shut, so that he could not procure them by any more lawful means. Sir Richard Birnie, (the Magistrate) said the prisoner might have contented himself with a less number, since his wife could hardly be presumed to have longed for a dish of seven monstrous cabbages! The prisoner said that there was no telling, when a woman was in that way, what she might take in her head to eat. The Magistrate did not seem to be satisfied with this conjugal and obstetric defence and explanation; he fined the prisoner 20s.

*Ludicrous Crime.*—At a Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Taunton, Somersetshire, (England,) on the 28th of February, 1746, Mary Hamilton, otherwise George, otherwise Charles Hamilton, was tried for pretending herself a man, and marrying 14 wives, the last of which Mary Price, deposed in court, that she was married to the prisoner, and that they had lived together as man and wife for a quarter of a year, during which time she thought the prisoner a man. After a debate upon the nature of the crime, and what to call it, it was agreed by the magistrates that she was an uncommon notorious cheat, and she was accordingly sentenced to be publicly whipped in Taunton, Glastonbury, Wells, and Shepton-Mallet, the places of her gallantry; to be further imprisoned for six months, and to find security for her good behaviour as long as the justices at the next quarter sessions should determine.

*London paper.*

### *INTERIOR of AFRICA.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It is worthy of remark, that, by the success which has attended the efforts of Major Denham, and his enterprising fellow travellers, to penetrate the interior of Africa, they have fully ascertained the truth of the theory advanced and so ingeniously supported by the enlightened Spaniard who travelled in Africa and Arabia some years ago, under the auspices of Napolen, and under the feigned name of *Ali Bey*, in the character of a Turk: namely, that there must exist an immense Lake or Sea, in the central regions of Africa. The English travellers above mentioned, reached and examined an interior Lake, 200 miles long and 150 broad, called *Lake Tshad*. If Major Denham's account be correct, this is one of the most remarkable lakes in the world. It is thus described:

"It is situate in 16 deg. of E. longitude and 13½ of N. latitude; is about two thousand miles long from E. to W. by one hundred and fifty broad, and occupies nearly the precise position of Wangura, as laid down in Arrowsmith's Map, in which swamp the Joliba or Niger is supposed to terminate. It covers a surface about as large as the two American Lakes, Erie and Ontario, both together. The Tshad receives a river called the Yeou, about fifty yards broad in the dry season, which has its source about four hundred miles distant in the SW. and which was well ascertaind not to be the Niger. Another river, six times as large, with a delta of fifty miles broad at its embouchure, flows into the Lake from the S. and is called the Shary, which may be, but most probably is not, the river alluded to. What is rather a puzzling fact in physical geography, this Lake, though it has no efflux, is fresh, and yet saline incrustations are found in some parts of the country around, and small salt pools are found close to its Northern margin. The Lake Tshad has a number of Islands on its Eastern side, which are inhabited by the Biddomahs, a race of piratical savages, who come in a fleet of a hundred boats, and rob or carry into slavery the People living near its banks. The Lake swells greatly when the periodical rains fall, and vast numbers of lions, elephants, and hyænas, driven from their retreats on its bank, by the waters, destroy the small crop of the villagers, and carry off the cattle or the women who are sent to watch the fields. Sometimes these animals attack the villagers."

FROM THE NEWBERN SENTINEL.

### *THE SWASH.*

Situated as our town is, it is impossible to calculate the advantages that would accrue to our prosperity, were this great obstacle to our navigation removed, or rendered capable of being passed by vessels of greater burthen without lightering; and we are glad to find by the following letter from the Secretary of War, that the general government have determined to commence with the good work, so soon as circumstances therein detailed, will permit.

*Department of War,*
*July 21, 1826.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the Survey of the Swash in Pamptico Sound to which it refers, has received due consideration; but it has not as yet been undertaken, for the want of an Officer to attend to it. Probably there may not be an Officer available for that service until the Fall; but if there should not be, it is presumed there would be nothing lost by it, as the weather at this time of the year would be very unfavourable to operations of that kind, in such a situation as the Swash of Pamptico Sound.

You may be assured the subject will receive due attention whenever the requisite means shall be disposable; provided it shall happen at a season of the year during which the work could be conducted advantageously.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant

JAMES BARBOUR.

The Honorable J. H. Bryan,
Newbern, N. C.

*Epitaph in Greatham Church-Yard, England.*

John Palfreyman, who is buried here,
Was aged four and twenty year;
And near this place his mother lies,
Likewise his father—when he dies.

*At Alewick, in Northumberland.*

Here lieth Martin Elphinston,
Who with his sword did cut in sunder the daugter of Sir Harry
Crispe, who did his daughter marry:
She was fat and fulsome;
But men will sometimes eat bacon with their bean,
And love the fat as well as lean.


BY AUTHORITY OF THE

## State of North-Carolina.

*LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the* HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE

**20,000 DOLLARS.**

*Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday in September next.*

**Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $20,000 | is | $20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 1 | 2,000 | | 2,000 |
| 2 | 1,500 | | 3,000 |
| 8 | 1,000 | | 8,000 |
| 10 | 500 | | 5,000 |
| 20 | 180 | | 3,600 |
| 40 | 100 | | 4,000 |
| 50 | 50 | | 2,500 |
| 450 | 20 | | 9,000 |
| 1,050 | 10 | | 10,000 |
| 7,366 | 5 | | 36,830 |
| 9,000 Prizes, 14,000 Blanks, | 23,886 Tickets at 5 Dollars, is | | 119,430 119,430 |

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

*Stationary Prizes as follows:*

| | |
|---|---|
| THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE First day, will be entitled to a Prize of | $200 |
| Second day, | 500 |
| Third day, | 500 |
| Fourth day, | 500 |
| Fifth day, | 500 |
| Sixth day, | 500 |
| Seventh day, | 500 |
| Eighth day, | 500 |
| Ninth day, | 1,000 |
| Tenth day, | 1,000 |
| Eleventh day, | 1,000 |
| Twelfth day, | 1,000 |
| Thirteenth day, | 1,000 |
| Fourteenth day, | 1,000 |
| Fifteenth day, | 1,500 |
| Sixteenth day, | 5,000 |
| Seventeenth day, | 10,000 |
| Eighteenth day, | 20,000 |

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

**73,730 DOLLARS.**

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

*Hillsborough, April.* 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale by Messrs. C. Fisher, W. H. Slaughter, J. Sneed, and others, Salisbury. 21

## *NOTICE.*

ABSCONDED from my service, an indented apprentice, named *Lewis Roach*, about fifteen years of age. He had a shirt, overalls, and straw-hat when he went away. All persons are cautioned against harbouring said apprentice. Ten cents reward will be given to any person who will return said Lewis to me.

BENJAMIN HENLINE.

*Iredell, July 31st,* 1826. 3t25

## NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*July 15,* 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for Patent Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit, with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know, or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

*July 15.* 10t30

*State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:*

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Joseph Young *vs.* Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, Cl'k.

Price adv. $2. 6t28

*State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:*

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. George Ury *vs.* Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, Cl'k.

Price adv. $2. 6t28

*State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:*

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. David Stork *vs.* Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, Cl'k.

Price adv. $2. 6t28

## Valuable Tavern Stand.

NOT having disposed of his extensive and valuable Tavern Stand in the town of Salisbury, the subscriber again offers it for sale. This is one among the most eligible stands for a Public House in the place; it is central in the town, and the buildings are extensive and well adapted to the purpose; it now enjoys an extensive custom, which might be greatly extended. The subscriber's desire to enter into another line of business, induces him to sell; otherwise he would by no means part with the property. A great bargain can be had in the purchase of these premises. As the stand is well known, it is not necessary to give a minute description of it; persons wishing to purchase, will doubtless view the property before closing a bargain. Apply to the subscriber in Salisbury.

THOMAS HOLMES.

*August 7,* 1826. 4t25

## House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jefferson, and county of Ashe, on the west side of the blue ridge, at the stand formerly occupied by Ambrose Parkes, on the south-east corner of the court-house. He pledges himself that his customers shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that every attention requisite to his undertaking, shall be paid to his customers.

All persons desirous to visit a high and healthy part of the country, are requested to visit this place. As a pleasant retreat, it stands as highly recommended as any other part of the world; and they will meet with a welcome reception, and the best kind of accommodation.

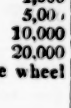
VINCENT REID.

*June,* 1826. 16

N. B. The newly established line of Stages, running from Cheraw to Knoxville, in Tenessee, passes through this place twice a week, by the way of Charlotte, Statesville, and Wilkesboro.

VINCENT REID.

## For Sale,



THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three lots adjoining, at present occupied by Capt. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodating.

For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sneed, or Charles Fisher.

JAMES HUIE.

*Salisbury, 10th June,* 1826. '15

## Sale of Lands for Taxes.

WILL be sold at the Court-House of Burke county, on the fourth Monday of September next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes and charges due for the year 1824, to wit:

1400 acres, listed by John Phagan, and adjoining Thomas Young.

150 acres, listed by Thomas Collins, in the Walnut Cove.

SAMPL. M'D. TATE, *Sh'f.*
By B. H. BUGGIS, *Dep. Sh'f.*

*August 4th,* 1816. 3t25

## Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 6th day of September next, the house and lot, on Ennis street, in said town, now occupied by John Trexler,—also, the house and lot now occupied by John Kinder, on said street,—or so much of each as will satisfy the Commissioners' tax thereon.

AARON WOOLWORTH,
*Town Constable.*

*July* 20, 1826. 7t25

## Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 22d day of August next, nine unoccupied Lots of ground, Nos. in the plot of Salisbury, 23, 24, 31, 55 and 57, in the west square—38, 39, 46, and 47, in the east square, of said town; owners not known. Taken to satisfy taxes due the Commissioners of said town. Terms, cash.

AARON WOOLWORTH,
*Town Constable.*

*July* 10, 1826. 7t24

## Ran Away

FROM the subscribers, in Lancasterville, S. C. two Negro men, *BOB* and *SAM*. Bob is about 22 or 23 years of age; low and well made, pleasant when spoken to, and converses smartly. His hands and feet are small: he both reads and writes, and probably may pass himself as a free man: his dress was black, (broadcloth) though he may change it, as he has other clothes. No particular mark is recollected, except a few light marks on his back: in his carriage, he has a sailor's walk: he is likely to deny his owner's name, and even his own, and pass by that of *James*.

SAM is about 26 years of age, of common size, speaks broken, and as he is an African by birth, has his country's mark on his left arm above his elbow.

It is thought that Bob and Sam are in company, and will make for Maryland. Twenty-five dollars will be given to any man who will lodge either of them in any jail in the Union, and send word, so we may get them.

3t25 M. CLINTON,
WILKS CASTON.

*Lancaster C. House, S. C. July,* 1826.

*State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:*

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Paul Barringer *vs.* Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, Cl'k.

Price adv. $2. 6t28

## Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

*Nov.* 21, 1825. 93